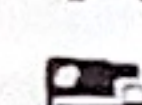
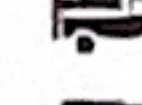


SAFE DRIVING TIPS

-  Drive at reasonable speeds.
-  Drive Defensively.
-  Expect to meet logging trucks, even if road is not signed.
-  Don't drive in the dust of other vehicles.
-  Park well off the road, but don't block turnouts.
-  Carry tire chains, blankets, matches, extra food, tow chain, and flashlight.
-  Keep car radiator filled.
-  Make frequent stops, get out of the car and stretch to avoid fatigue. Take advantage of the beautiful scenery and recreational opportunities available. Take your time and enjoy the trip.
-  Keep our national Scenic Byways clean! Please do not litter.

For More Information, Please Call...

Supervisor's Office
2517 S.W. Hailey Avenue
Pendleton, Oregon 97801
(503) 278-3716

Heppner Ranger District
P.O. Box 7
Heppner, Oregon 97836
(503) 676-9187

**North Fork John Day
Ranger District**
P.O. Box 158
Ukiah, Oregon 97880
(503) 427-3231

Morrow County Tourism
P.O. Box 1232
Heppner, Oregon 97836
(503) 676-9663
(Tues. and Wed. only)

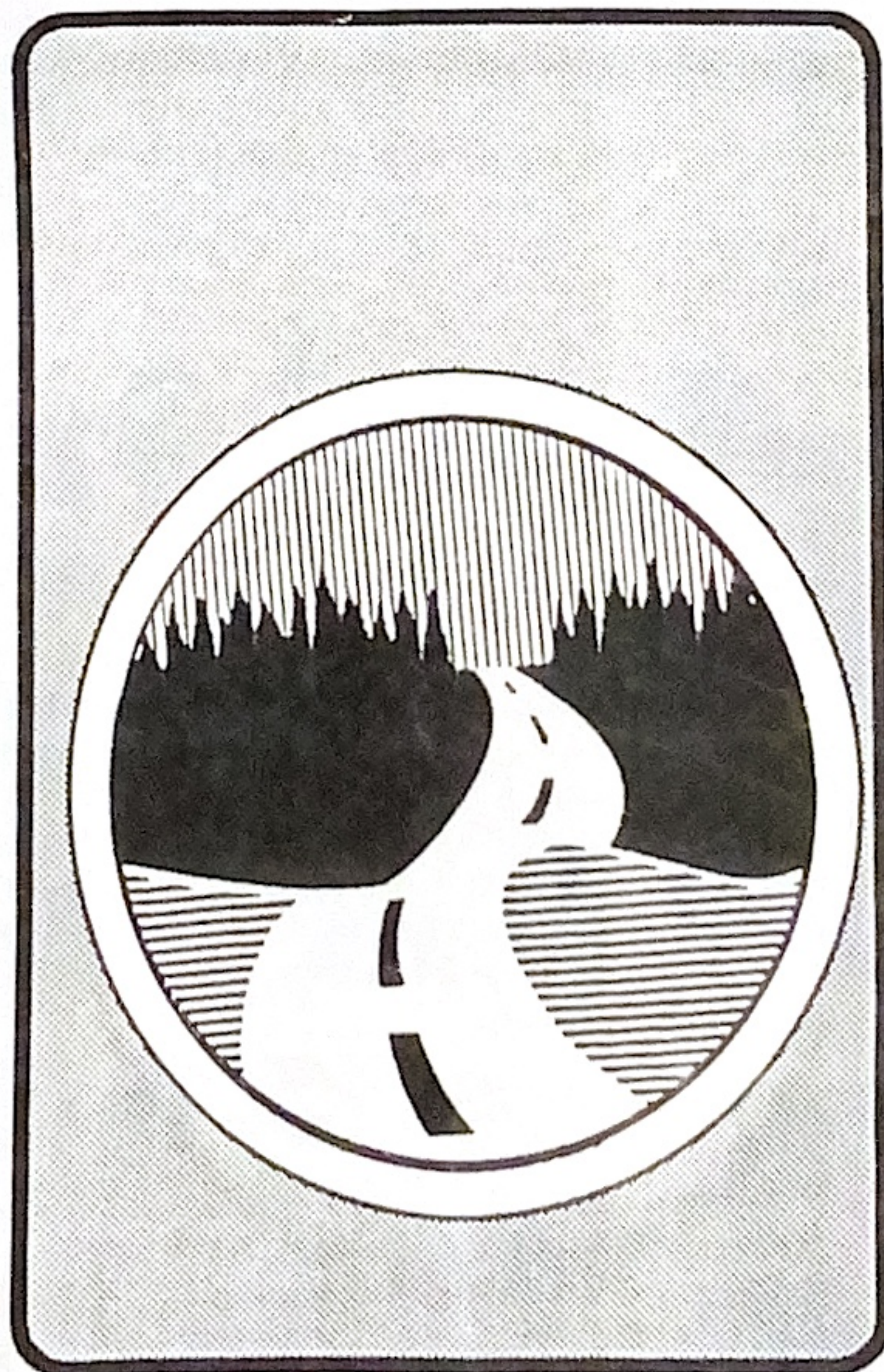
**Wallowa-Whitman
National Forest**
P.O. Box 907
Baker, Oregon 97814
(509) 523-6391



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Blue Mountain Scenic Byway Umatilla National Forest South Half



United States
Department of
Agriculture



Forest Service
Pacific Northwest
Region

Umatilla
National
Forest

Welcome....

The Blue Mountain Scenic Byway, Designated in 1989 under the National Scenic Byway Program, allows east-west travelers an alternative route between the Columbia River near Arlington and Baker City, Oregon. This Scenic byway cover 130 miles of paved, two-lane road, crossing Morrow and Umatilla counties in northeast Oregon, with a long segment of the byway traversing the Umatilla National Forest.

The Blue Mountain Scenic Byway offers a variety of scenery along with historical sites and numerous recreational opportunities. Several sites are of national or state significance and include a National Historic District, a crossing of the Oregon Trail, the Wild and Scenic John Day River, and the North Fork John Day Wilderness. Also located along this route is a state-managed wildlife area and remnants of historic mining activities and settlements. The area surrounding this scenic route supports a portion of one of the largest Rocky Mountain elk herds in the nation.



Lodging



Gas



Food

1 Oregon Trail (16 miles)

The Oregon Trail enters Morrow County from the east in Butter Creek area and leaves in the west near Cecil. The popular stopping places were at Well Springs and at Willow Creek near Cecil. A kiosk has been constructed at Wells Spring featuring an information center. Travelers on the scenic byway can visit Wells Spring by turning east at Cecil and traveling 14 miles.

2 Lone (29 miles)



Lone is a lovely community of gracious homes and several business facilities, nestled along Willow Creek. This city is surrounded by rolling wheat fields and landscape dotted with livestock. The historic Oregon Trail crosses near Lone at Wells Spring, a favorite stopover for early-century wagon trains.

3 Lexington (36 miles)

Lexington, in the center of agricultural Morrow County, is home for the county-wide school district office and county airport. In the early 1900's, this busy community was the trading center for products entering and leaving the county.

4 Heppner (45 miles)



Heppner, the county seat for Morrow County, is known for the first roller-compacted concrete dam in the world. Heppner is the gateway to the western portion of the Blue Mountains and provides easy access to nearby mountain recreation areas. Agriculture and forestry provide the base for the economy of this community of over 1,500 residents.

5 Hardman (65 miles)



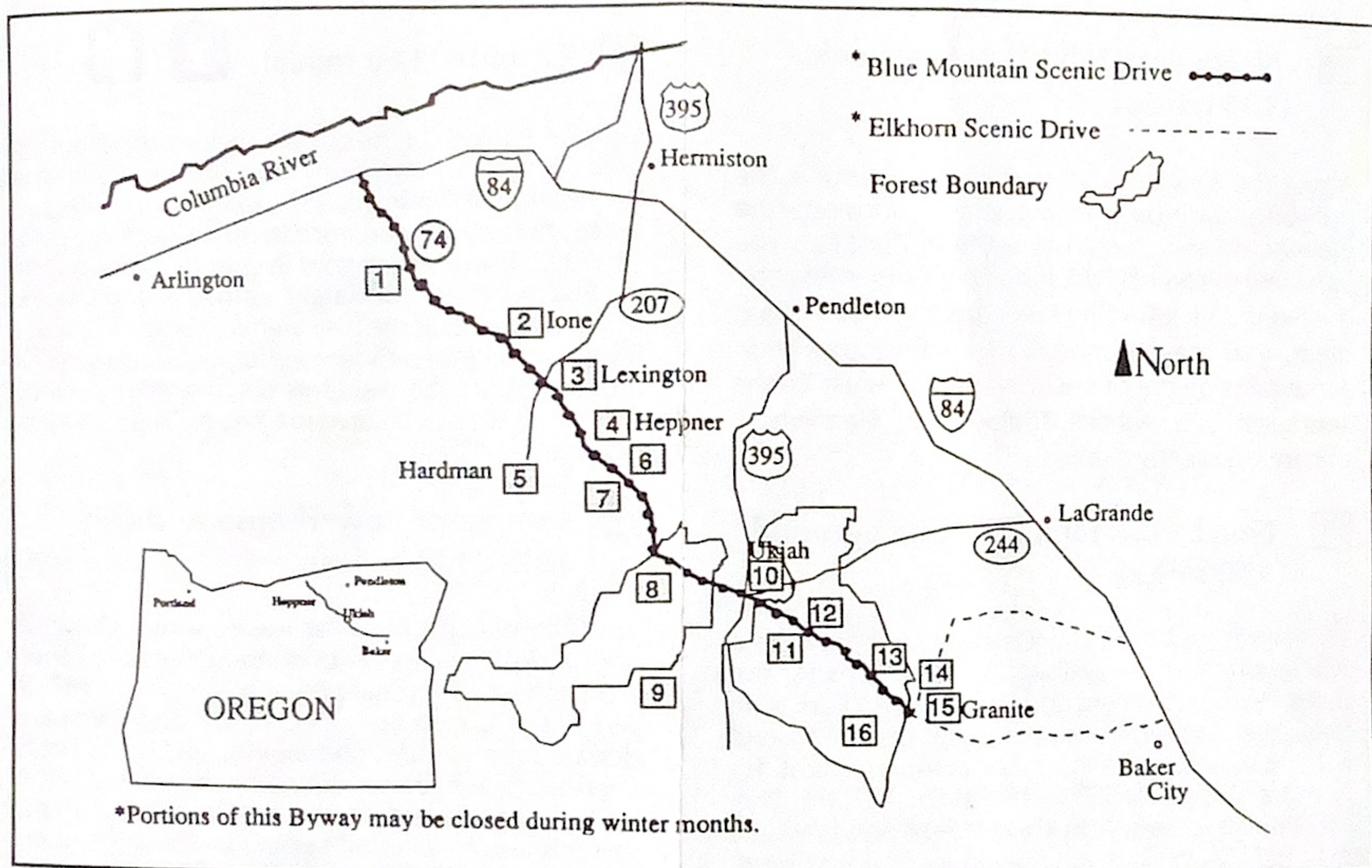
This ghost town is a 40-mile round trip from Heppner and was a favorite stopover for freighters and stage drivers in the late 1800's. The community thrived until the 1920's when the railroad was built to Heppner rather than to Hardman. Today the town's buildings remain and along with the renovated dance hall give tourists an insight into the town as it was the beginning of the century.

6 Willow Creek Dam And Lake (47 miles)

The construction of this dam put Heppner on the map. You will pass by it as you travel on toward the Blue Mountains. This roller-compacted structure, built by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1983, creates a 125-acre lake with year-rounding fishing, swimming, and boating. The lake includes a day park, boat launch, docking facilities, and handicapped parking and restroom.

7 Cutsforth Park (66 miles)

Cutsforth Park, 16 miles southeast of Heppner on the Willow Creek Road, was donated to Morrow County by Orville and Barbara Cutsforth. The park offers 15 trailer pads with full hook-ups and 7 trailer / tent sites without hook-ups but with water available. There's a picnic area for large and small groups, a children's playground with play equipment, restroom facilities with showers, trails for hiking, and both a pond and a stream for fishing.



8 Penland Lake (73 miles)

Penland Lake, located 27 miles southeast of Heppner, is owned by both the Forest Service and private landowners. Picnic and restroom facilities are available though camping spaces are limited to 5 tent sites. The lake provides recreationists with access to fishing, swimming and boating. Only electric motors are allowed. Access: Right on Forest Road 21, left on 2103, dirt road, follow signs.

9 Potamus Point (94 miles)

A panoramic view of Potamus Canyon highlights scenery of the Wild and Scenic North Fork John Day drainage from Potamus Point. From this point, herds of wintering deer and elk can be seen along with mountain lakes, wet and dry meadows, and interesting and unusual rock formations. Access: Take a right on Forest Road 5377, then right on 5316.

10 Ukiah (91 miles)



Geologists tell us the Ukiah area was once covered by a large lake. The Indians speak of a "great rumbling" that happened "many moons ago," and the lake vanished as though it had never been there. The Indians have been coming to the area for many years to gather wild blue camas root early in the summer, relying on the root as a food source. Originally called Camas Prairie, the name was changed to Ukiah by E.B. Gamba (the first postmaster) who lived in Ukiah, California.

11 Bridge Creek Wildlife Area (95 miles)

The Bridge Creek area began as a way-stop on the first stagecoach route in northeastern Oregon from Pendleton to the John Day mines. During the mining excitement of the early 1860s, the packers made such improvements on the trail as constructing pole bridges over the creek, hence the name. In 1962, the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife began buying land as it became available in order to provide a wintering area for elk.

12 North Fork John Day Overlook (104 miles)

Along the byway is a spectacular overlook. The pull-off allows you to get out, stretch, and enjoy the view of the area. Looking to the southeast, you can view the North Fork John Day Wilderness and the North fork John Day River drainage. If the sky is clear, you may be able to spot the Strawberry Mountains on the Malheur National Forest. To the southeast, you will see Bridge Creek Flats where elk are frequently sighted.

13 North Fork John Day Campground (130 miles)

The North Fork John Day Campground provides a wide variety of recreational opportunities for the forest visitor. The Wild and Scenic North Fork John Day River supports a trout population for the avid fisherman and is a popular camping sight for hunters during fall. The North Fork John Day Wilderness borders on this campground, which provides access to the hunters, hikers, and, horseback riders. There are 7 tent/trailer sites and 2 tent sites. Drinking water and garbage facilities are not provided.

14 Chinese Walls (137 miles)

As you travel south to Granite, you can see rock walls along the stream bottom. The walls were constructed by Chinese miners nearly 100 years ago. The walls were built by hand as the Chinese moved the large boulders in order to work the finer gravel and sand underneath for gold. The walls remain today as a monument to an industrious people in a foreign land far from their home.



15 Granite (140 miles)



Granite, named for the granite rocks throughout the area, has an extensive mining history. Following the decline of mining activity in the California gold fields, miners headed north in their search for gold. Albert C. Tabor struck gold in Granite Creek on July 4, 1862, and appropriately named his claim the Independence. Some historians claim the town was then named Independence, but when applying for a post office, the residents discovered a town by this name already existed in Oregon. The name was changed to Granite.

16 Fremont Powerhouse And Olive Lake (145 miles)

The Fremont powerhouse was constructed in 1908 and, after 59 years of continuous service, generated its last electrical power in October 1967. In 1968, the California - Pacific Utilities Company donated the entire complex to the U.S. Forest Service. The need for economic power surfaced in 1903 when the earnings of some local mines began to decrease. In an effort to operate the mines more economically, local waterpower from nearby Olive Lake was used to generate the much-needed electrical power.

Then Continue on the Elkhorn Scenic Byway

From Granite, your journey continues on the Elkhorn Scenic Byway. This route will take you east to Baker City, Oregon through country rich in scenery, history, geology, and natural resources. Many recreational opportunities are available along the way, including camping, hiking, water skiing, fishing, and much more. Special points of interest are the various gold mining operations and the historical narrow-gauge railroad grade. For more information on the Elkhorn Scenic Byway, please write to the Wallawa-Whitman National Forest at P.O. Box 907, Baker City, Oregon 97814, or call (503) 523-6391.